

HOUSE DEMOCRATS PASS SHIPPING BILL

U. S. Ownership and Rate Board Features Retained
By 211 to 161.

SEE FIGHT IN THE SENATE

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Administration shipping bill passed the House today by a majority of fifty votes, practically every Democrat supporting the measure. The vote was 211 to 161.

Senator Tillman, a Republican, one independent and one Socialist voted with the Democrats for the bill. Two Democrats, Olney and Slayden, did not support the measure.

The minority members, who conducted a filibuster against the bill and blocked a vote last night, were deserted by Representatives Cary, Fair, Miller, Dillon, James, Moss, Morton and Young. The Progressives voting for the bill were Representatives Martin of Louisiana, Nolan of California and Schall of Minnesota. Representative Kent, independent, and Meyer, London, Socialist, added their votes to the Democratic total.

The shipping bill passed the House as it came from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Repeated efforts of Republicans to amend the measure and cut out the "Government ownership" feature failed.

Republicans offered inconsequential amendments to the measure creating a shipping board with regulatory powers over common carriers on water. The bill gives the board, composed of the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Commerce, ex-officio and five commissioners appointed by the President, sweeping jurisdiction over the rates, practices, agreements and operation of merchant vessels carrying the foreign trade of the United States. The section on which the opposition centered provides:

"That the board with the approval of the President is authorized to have constructed and equipped in American shipyards and navy yards or elsewhere, giving preference, other things being equal, to domestic yards, or to purchase, lease or charter vessels suitable as far as commercial requirements of the marine trade of the United States may permit, for use as naval auxiliaries or army transports or for other naval or military purposes."

It was further provided that the Government may lease, charter or sell to any citizen of the United States the vessels so acquired for the use of such citizen in the merchant trade of the United States and under the registry of this country. In time of national stress the President is given authority to take possession of the vessels so leased, chartered or sold and to employ them in the national defense.

A companion section of the bill, however, provides that the Government may actually operate vessels in the merchant trade if the shipping board believes that Government operation is essential. It is proposed that a corporation shall be formed with a capitalization of not exceeding \$10,000,000, the United States retaining majority stock. This, it is provided, may be formed "by the purchase, construction, equipment, lease, charter, maintenance and operation of merchant vessels in the commerce of the United States."

This section also was stubbornly opposed by the Republican members of the House, who assailed the proposal to entrust the Government in the hands of commercial activity. The bill was defeated after an attempt to amend it.

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MADDOO'S PRAISE.

"Most Effective Instrument for Preparedness and Prestige."

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, in a statement to-night characterizing the passage of the shipping bill as "one of the most important pieces of constructive legislation for the country and the prosperity of this country that could possibly be enacted," he said:

"Just as the Federal reserve act was supported by the great banking organizations of the country, so the shipping bill has been opposed by the organized ship owners of the country, aided by the organized shipping interests of foreign countries. And just as it is not comported by the ablest bankers and business men generally that the Federal reserve act has been of inestimable benefit to the American people, so it will be conceded within a few years after the new shipping act has been in operation that it is one of the most beneficial measures ever enacted by Congress for the development of our foreign trade and for the protection of our country in case of war."

"An adequate merchant marine is the most effective instrument in the hands of any nation for economic and military preparedness and for national prestige and prosperity. The passage of the shipping bill will give us a complete and permanent basis for our great and friendly South and Central American neighbors, who are looking forward with eagerness and confidence to the enlargement of their commercial, financial and social relations with the United States."

ROSARY HILL HOME

Hawthorne, Westchester Co., N. Y.
Harboring 40 Destitute Cancer Cases,
Men, Women and Children,
is in the greatest need of funds,
which

The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer

beg from the public, upon whom the charity alone depends for all expenses, as in the last 18 years, \$800,000 a month must be raised by the Sisters. Nurses, unless legacies assist. We pray for a little gift from many kindly purses.

Mother M. Alphonsa Lathrop, O. S. D.
Rosary Hill Home,
Hawthorne, N. Y.

TILLMAN URGES \$300,000,000 FOR NAVY AND NO PORK STEAL

Calls for Rapid Construction of Ships "As Though We Expected War Immediately"—Would be Ashamed to Vote for River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Senator Tillman

of South Carolina, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, urged today a \$300,000,000 appropriation "to begin at once—and hurriedly, as though we expected war immediately—the construction of the necessary ships of the most improved types to give us a really first class navy."

Senator Tillman made this statement in a speech on the Senate floor, violently denouncing the river and harbor bill, carrying \$43,000,000, which he described as "criminal" waste in view of the condition of the navy. He pointed out that two battle cruisers of the latest type could be built with the \$43,000,000.

"You vote for my steal and I will vote for your steal" has become the popular slogan in Congress, Tillman declared.

"This policy of urging a river and harbor bill of this kind is inexplicable," he continued. "It is as though men were wild and crazy over local affairs and have no broad national grasp at all. Why should we spend all this money in the face of the fact that we are compelled to increase our taxes in order to get money to run our Government this year?"

"I cannot understand such a policy at all. I do not want to hurt anybody's feelings or sensibilities, but to me this expenditure would be criminal under the circumstances which now exist. I have not the figure or even the approximate data and can only guess, but I would be willing to vote \$300,000,000, if necessary, to begin at once—and hurriedly, as though we expected a war immediately—the construction of the necessary ships of the most improved types to give us a really first class navy."

Wants a First Class Dock.

"I see the House Committee on Naval Affairs proposes five battle cruisers of the most approved type. When the naval appropriation bill comes over from the House, if there is no provision in it for adequate provision in it for docking these monsters, I expect to have something to say in regard to how we can get the first dock large enough on the Atlantic to repair them in one year and a half."

"Let us appropriate as many moneys as the board of army engineers in charge of these improvements tell us on their honor are vitally important and of immediate necessity and vote every dollar that we spend this year to putting the country in a condition to defend itself."

"I am not panic stricken nor frightened, but when I consider the possible dangers that may confront us as a people when this European war is over, with millions of trained soldiers, veterans and bankrupt treasuries throughout Europe and defenseless America, the richest nation now on the globe, with accumulated billions brought to our shores by this war I tremble at the thought of what could happen."

"Armies are not created in a day. It takes six months or a year to drill men and familiarize them with the use of arms so that they know how to fight and defend themselves. Otherwise they can be slaughtered like so many sheep. And a navy is even of slower growth."

"It takes from two to three years to build modern ships of war, depending

on the size, and they have become such complicated machines that it takes a long while to drill the officers and men to handle them efficiently. It is far better—even an ignoramus will admit this—to keep men from landing on our shores and doing us damage than it is to have to fight them after they do land. Therefore the American people have never been willing and they are not willing now for a large standing army."

"I believe religiously that the taxpayer should not be asked to put his hands in his pockets to create and maintain a navy sufficient to protect us from invasion. The people of the Pacific coast are and have been for a long while deeply concerned because of the unpropitious condition in which that coast now finds itself."

"I do not believe any man of any party will receive consideration at the hands of intelligent audiences who objects to giving us a powerful navy 'second to none in the world.'"

Senator Tillman charged that the taxpayers are not getting their "money's worth" in the army and navy expenditures and pointed out the inefficiency of the army aviation corps and the deficiency of the navy in submarines, to support his statement.

"American inventors first conquered the air and taught men to fly," he said, "but notwithstanding that we were the pioneers and discoverers of aerial navigation, every American must have blushed with mortification at the unpropitious condition of our army and the worthless character of our flying machines as shown by the punitive expedition into Mexico. It was anything but creditable to American genius, progressiveness and business ability."

Too Many Excuses.

"The appropriations for aviation have not been at all lavish and perhaps they were inadequate, but I feel sure that an honest and earnest supervision and inspection of machines before they were paid for would have given us better results, and there are entirely too many excuses—and lame excuses—to satisfy the people. There is incompetence or reticence somewhere and it ought to be ferreted out and punished."

"The submarine, too, is an American invention, and yet we have allowed the Europeans to outstrip us so far as to wholly discredit our ability to manufacture and use our own invention."

Senator Tillman said he would not be influenced by the fact that South Carolina came in for \$200,000 as her share of "pork" contained in the river and harbor bill.

"I do not want my share of the stealing in this bill; and while South Carolina has items in it amounting to \$200,000, I shall vote against it and hope it will not become a law," he said.

"I make bold to say—and I do not say it in criticism of any other man's vote at all—that I would be ashamed to go home to South Carolina and tell my people that I had voted \$200,000 for South Carolina, and left unprepared and unprotected for the momentous question of a great navy. I had rather have a thousandfold more—two modern, up to date battle cruisers of the best type than it does or can possibly need or be benefited by this \$200,000 for rivers and harbors. If this bill does pass, as Senator Lodge said it was made to do, I pray God the President will veto it."

U. S. INCOME TAX TO RAISE \$120,000,000

McAdoo Credits Big Total to Prosperity and Enforcement of Law.

MINIMUM IS \$110,000,000

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Treasury Department officials believe that the income tax will yield nearly \$120,000,000 in the present fiscal year. Secretary McAdoo gave out a statement to-night predicting that the collections will total at least \$110,000,000 and other Government

officials indicated the belief that the amount would be far higher.

Mr. McAdoo pointed out that his conservative estimate is \$25,000,000 greater than the estimate of \$85,000,000 submitted to Congress last December as the revenue which the income tax could be expected to produce.

"The enormous increase is due to two causes," said Mr. McAdoo. "First, the great prosperity of the country, and, second, the vigorous enforcement of the income tax law."

In explaining his \$110,000,000 prediction Mr. McAdoo said:

"Exclusive of \$5,000,000 collected in July, 1915, the internal revenue bureau has assessed during the current fiscal year \$113,000,000. This includes \$52,127,604 corporation income tax, \$61,018,324 individual income tax. If ten per cent is carried over for payment during the first ten days of the next fiscal year the collection of the balance by the Government during the year, together with the \$5,000,000 paid in July, 1915, will amount to \$119,000,000, while only six months ago it

was estimated that the collections would be only \$85,000,000 for the year.

Combining Tax Returns.

"By direction of Secretary McAdoo Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborn has been enforcing the income tax law with all the vigor which the present forces will permit, and as a result of the internal revenue bureau's activities in investigating income tax returns and utilizing every avenue of information \$2,700,000 has already been paid into the Treasury during the present fiscal year."

Secretary McAdoo's statement is based upon the following report from Commissioner Osborn:

"In the first nine months of this fiscal year there was collected on account of income tax \$20,907,940. This amount includes \$8,597,283 collected in July, 1915. Since July 1, 1915, there has been assessed by this office \$54,238,324 on individual returns and this includes the amount of \$3,025,816 assessed in this fiscal year as a result of revenue agents' reports and \$218,113 assessed as a result of audit in this office; it is estimated that there will be assessed on the April

and May, 1916, lists the sum of \$6,750,000, making the total assessments in this fiscal year aggregate \$61,048,324.

How Total Is Figured.

"Since July 1, 1915, there has been assessed by this office \$47,127,604 on corporation returns and this includes \$4,632,213 assessed as a result of revenue agents' reports and \$40,513 assessed as a result of office adjustments. It is estimated that additional assessments amounting to \$2,000,000 will be made in the April and May, 1916, lists, thus making the total assessments in this fiscal year on corporation returns aggregate \$52,127,604."

"The total assessments in this fiscal year of income taxes probably will aggregate \$113,000,000. If 10 per cent of the assessed amount is carried over for payment in the next fiscal year there would be collected in June of this year approximately \$55,000,000, as compared with \$52,337,940 collected in June, 1915. Add to this the approximate income tax collections for the first eleven months of this fiscal year, \$25,000,000, and the total receipts on account of income tax would amount

to \$110,000,000, as compared with \$80,190,693 collected in fiscal year 1915.

"The income tax collection for the first nine months of this fiscal year exceeded the income tax collections for the corresponding period of last fiscal year by \$8,781,595, resulting from the activities of the income tax force, directed in the field by the twenty-nine division revenue agents."

WAGES JUMP IN PORTO RICO.

Sugar Company Gives 10 Per Cent Bonus to 15,000 Employees.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, May 20.—In view of the profits earned on account of the war the directors of the Guanica and Fortuna sugar properties announced today through General Manager Maxwell the granting of a 10 per cent bonus to all employees, estimated to number about 15,000.

The bonus is payable after the close of the fiscal year ending on June 30.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SEÑOR GRANADOS ON THE DUO-ART PIANOLA



Señor Granados playing the Recording Piano in the Studio at Aeolian Hall. It is in this way that Duo-Art Record-Rolls are made

"SEÑOR GRANADOS, the distinguished Spanish composer, sat—a dark, slight, intense man—listening to one of his own piano performances reproduced on the Duo-Art Pianola, exactly as he had played it a week before. The notes were rippling upon the keyboard, as if touched by unseen hands—now falling lightly as leaves, now charged with indescribable spirit and power.

"It was at a dramatic moment—that in which I saw him first.

"That picture I can never forget.

"As phrase by phrase of his radiant music swept along, Granados' face was rapt with wonder and delight. Now he would listen motionless; now—as if it were impossible to contain himself—his fingers would move as if they danced along the keyboard. Now his head would sink within his hands; now it would be raised in sheer amazement of delight. . . .

"Mon Dieu, it is my portrait!" he exclaimed.

"His exquisite 'El Pelele' ceased. 'Señor Granados,' I commenced, 'would you call that a perfect reproduction of your composition? Does it match your own original performance in every subtlety and shade?'

(Señor Granados was an Officer of the French Academy, a member of the Legion of Honor, an intimate friend of Spanish Royalty—he was the composer of the first thoroughly Spanish opera ever written. The composer, too, of the first opera—produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York—which was ever sung in Spanish outside of Spain.)

"It is my portrait—it is my portrait," he kept repeating as if yet in the thrall of what he had heard.

"Is there even the slightest suggestion of the mechanical in this reproduced performance?" I asked. "Please be frank."

"Nothing—nothing! There could be no question of its earnestness. It is all so truthful, so life-like, so exact a replica of my very touch that my pupils themselves in Barcelona could detect no difference."

"He paused, and after a moment he said, 'Yes, it is so human, so personal to me that, as I have listened to it in a darkened room, I seemed to see myself sitting at the keys. I seemed to feel the very touch of the keys in my finger-tips. . . . So perfect even do I conceive this instrument that I think that those who knew some pianist in his lifetime could almost visualize him once again—call him to very sight through the tremendous suggestion of himself which rises in rhythmic utterance from the music-roll that unfolds his art through the

Duo-Art Pianola. . . . To me it is a wonderful fairy-story come to reality."

"But, do you not admit, Señor, a certain prejudice by musicians against all pianos which are not played in the accustomed way—by hand?" I asked.

"I admit that such a prejudice existed once, replied the great composer thoughtfully. 'I admit even to this prejudice myself—once. But that time has gone. No prejudice can live in the hearing of this instrument. Its expression is equal exactly to the expression of the artist who made the record-roll. As well might one be prejudiced against his art itself!'

"But, as apart from his ability to reproduce the artist's rhythmic characteristics or his touch," I inquired, "is its tone everything that could be desired from a piano?"

"The tone of the Duo-Art Pianola," replied the composer of 'Goyescas,' "is exactly the tone of the piano which is played by hand and possesses no Pianola additions. Let me say

even this: So artistically admirable in every way do I conceive this instrument to be that I would have no hesitation in receiving it into my own Conservatory of Music in Barcelona!

"And, now, just one thing"—his finger rose to emphasize his words. "Let me speak of the remarkable ideals which must have guided the Company which could evolve such an instrument. It suggests to me the spirit of an artist with his work—an artist who is never satisfied with less than perfection.

"The Aeolian Company must be like that. For whatever may secure mere commercial success, nothing can secure such truly artistic accomplishment which had not for its basis the highest artistic ideals, as well as the courage to achieve them.

"I honor them for it. And I consider they have achieved for music art in this Duo-Art Pianola an enduring monument whose magnitude can scarcely be realized."

I have read this interview in print, and I can only say that faithfully it reflects my views.

(Signature)

A DESCRIPTION OF THE DUO-ART PIANOLA

FIRST—The Duo-Art Pianola is an instrument which automatically reproduces the playing of great concert pianists. Through this wonderful instrument you may hear in your own home and whenever you desire, such great artists as Bauer, Hamburg, Gabrilowitch, Saint-Saens—a constantly increasing list of the most famous virtuosi of the piano.

SECOND—The Duo-Art is a genuine Pianola of the finest type. It is an instrument which you, yourself—though you be entirely without musical training—may play with delightful skill.

THIRD—The Duo-Art Pianola is a pianoforte of supreme musical excellence—a Steinway, Weber, or Steck. It is identical in action and appearance with the fine pianos you have always known.

NOTE—The pneumatic system of the Duo-Art is driven by electric power, when played automatically or as a Pianola—there is no pedaling, no physical effort.

The Duo-Art Pianola is made in a variety of beautiful models and by The Aeolian Company exclusively. It is on sale, in New York, only at Aeolian Hall. We invite you to come in and hear this astonishing new instrument. Demonstrations at every hour of the day.

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TRIAL OF DR. WAITE TO OPEN TO-MORROW

Defence Will Be Insanity—Prisoner Grows Nervous as Time Approaches.

Dr. Arthur W. Waite will be placed on the stand to-morrow morning before Justice Shearn in the Supreme Court, Criminal Term, for the murder of his father-in-law, John E. Peck. The alienists for the State, Drs. William Mahon, Smith Ely Jelliffe and Minus S. Gregory, had a long conference with Assistant District Attorneys Dooling and Brothers yesterday. They went over their many examinations of Waite and all agreed that he now is sane and sane at the time he killed Mr. Peck, who was on a trip to New York from his home in Grand Rapids, Mich. A special panel of 125 talemans has been called for to-morrow and 125 more for Tuesday, and from them the jurors will be drawn.

As the hours for the taking of testimony drew near Dr. Waite is beginning to show interest in his fate. He began Friday to change from a laughing, good natured, carefree individual to a morose and worried man. He realizes further that he has made two confessions to the authorities and that they were given under conditions which will permit the District Attorney to put them in evidence. He was visited yesterday by his counsel, Walter R. Deuel, who cheered him up greatly.

It has been said that Waite will avail himself of the old defense known as compulsive insanity. Alienists who were asked about this form of disease of the brain say that many years ago it was frequently used as a defence where others were lacking. It was explained that a person suffering from compulsive insanity had no control over his faculties. Said one of the doctors:

"We all know about the compulsive insanity idea, but we have yet to find that it applies to the case now pending. It will appear at the proper time that the defendant was always of a normal type. I think it will be hard to show to the contrary."

Mrs. Clara Peck Waite and her brother, Percy, called at the District Attorney's office yesterday and made some additions to their already voluminous statements concerning the acts of Waite prior to the death of Mr. Peck in March.

W. C. DODGE ASKS DIVORCE.

Edward E. McCall Named as Referee to Hear Testimony.

Justice Hopkins yesterday appointed Edward E. McCall referee in a suit for divorce brought by William Copeland Dodge, a lawyer, who has a country place at Tarrytown, L. I., against Lavinia Evelyn Dodge. The couple have five children, and when they separated after Mr. Dodge discovered his wife's alleged improper acts, he took with him his daughters, Eugenia, Elizabeth, L. Anna Evelyn, 6, and his son, Lloyd Pillsbury, 4 months old, remained with his mother. The couple were married in 1904.

The correspondent named in William J. Eaters, who also lives at Tarrytown, the complaint alleges that Mrs. Dodge was guilty of misconduct with Eaters at the Hotel McAlpin May 6, and other places since February 14.

Telegraphers to Take Strike Vote.

The question of a national telegraph strike will be voted on at a convention to be held in New York city May 29. B. F. Shrimpton, local leader of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, said yesterday the telegraphers have given the Western Union Telegraph Company until noon to-morrow to act on the ultimatum to the effect that a strike will be ordered in Boston if the ten telegraphers discharged are not reinstated. It is said there are 40,000 members of the union.

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